# GASTON NAESSENS AND THE SOMATID CYCLE

***In identifying the mechanisms of the somatid cycle, biologist Gaston Naessens has opened up a new world of hope against cancer, AIDS and other degenerative diseases.***

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E-mail: mail@ralphmoss.com
Website: www.ralphmoss.com

Gaston Naessens is a Québec-based biologist who, many believe, has made fundamental discoveries relating to cancer, AIDS and the nature of life itself. Through the use of the Somatoscope, a unique microscope of his own invention, the French-born Canadian discovered a primitive biological entity, which he calls the *somatid*.

Naessens claims that the somatid is found in all biological fluids he has looked at, including plant sap and human blood. Over the last 45 [now 50] years, he has also developed a number of promising new drugs, including GN24, Anablast and 714X—a stabiliser for the immune system. While 714X is at present available to cancer and AIDS patients in Canada, its legal position in the USA is moot, due to US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) restrictions.

Naessens is best known for 714X, which some people believe has helped them control or even cure their cancer or AIDS. To Naessens and his followers, this is ironic, since 714X is only a byproduct of his more fundamental biological work. It is simply an attempt to help people in need, in accordance with his theory.

We have now made three separate visits to Naessens's Rock Forest laboratory. We have also visited the Cliniques Santé Levesque, south of Montréal, where people are trained in properly self-administering this product.

This special issue of *The Cancer Chronicles* is the result of an intensive, three-month investigation. We shall focus on Naessens's fundamental ideas rather than case histories of successes with 714X, although some of these can be found in Christopher Bird's book, *The Persecution and Trial of Gaston Naessens* (H J Kramer, Tiburon, CA, USA, 1991).

Naessens's ideas are so far-reaching that it would be naïve to expect them to be instantly accepted by the scientific establishment. Yet opposition to Naessens, as well as to those espousing similar views, has gone almost beyond belief. Since the early 1960s, Naessens has been pursued with fury by medical authorities. In 1964, he was "escorted" out of his homeland, France, after a national uproar over another one of his medications, GN24. After the beneficial effects of this drug were publicised, tens of thousands of people attempted to fly into Corsica, where Naessens had sought refuge at the time. This is still well-remembered in France as *l'Affaire Naessens*.

Seeking peace to do his work, Naessens resettled in Montréal, Canada. With his wife and co-worker Françoise (who died in October 1991), he eventually moved to more peaceful quarters in her family's cottage in Rock Forest, a suburb of the provincial town of Sherbrooke. Françoise, a trained laboratory technician, was co-developer of many of Naessens's innovative ideas.

Initially, Naessens was able to work quietly with the help of the MacDonald-Stewart Foundation of Montréal, a well-known supporter of innovative cancer research. His work was also investigated by Sherbrooke University—until administrators there realised that he was the Naessens of *l'Affaire Naessens*. And, inevitably, this scientific revolutionary gained the attention—and hostility—of the Québec Medical Corporation and its determined former director (1964–94), Augustin Roy, MD.

In May 1989, Naessens was suddenly arrested and thrown into a filthy prison cell. The charge was negligent homicide, as well as 64 counts of practising medicine without a licence (in Québec, this can refer not just to treatment but to diagnosis). The major charge stemmed from the death of a woman who had refused chemotherapy for her disseminated breast cancer in favour of 714X. The various charges added up to a virtual life sentence.

This arrest galvanised public opinion in much of Québec. A group of Naessens's sup-

porters organised mass demonstrations in Sherbrooke itself, and there was an unprecedented outpouring of international and celebrity support. In the end, Naessens was found innocent of all charges.

This incredible turn of events is reported in Christopher Bird's dramatic book. After the trial, in early 1990, patients successfully pressured Health and Welfare Canada to allow the distribution of 714X under its Emergency Drug Relief Program. So far [as at 1994] in Canada, about 4,000 prescriptions have been written by about 600 open-minded doctors.

Yet one should not suppose that the campaign of organised medicine against Gaston Naessens and his revolutionary ideas has ceased. In 1992, the FDA issued an import alert against 714X, banning its importation for commercial or even for personal use. And in July 1994, six FDA agents raided a Rochester, New York, company that was trying to educate the public about 714X as well as assist US patients in receiving this unique product.

Is Naessens indeed the master charlatan his enemies project? Or is he one of the greatest geniuses of our age? Is 714X just a worthless nostrum with possibly dangerous side effects? Or is it an ingeniously designed and unique product which has the ability to stabilise or even reverse symptoms in people with cancer, AIDS and other chronic illnesses?

Much is at stake here, for Naessens's ideas and discoveries could yield an entirely novel way of viewing the origin of cancer, AIDS and other degenerative diseases—as well as life itself.

If even some of Naessens's claims are correct, this fact could lead to major advances in such diverse fields as optics, microbiology, haematology and oncology. It is hard even to estimate the potential leap in medicine.

*Somatidian orthobiology* is truly paradigm-busting science. If Naessens is right, biologists won't have to rewrite their textbooks; they can throw them away.

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## GASTON NAESSENS AND SOMATIDS

In the literature of quackbusters such as the American Cancer Society and the National Council against Health Fraud (NCHF), however, Naessens is demonised as an uneducated international faker whose entire career has been devoted to hoodwinking the general public. "Naessens has a long history of promoting dubious cancer remedies," says a 1993 NCHF article. It claims that he "peddles" secret formulas, making him "one of the folk heroes of the paranoid faction".

Yet, after days of intensive interviews, he and Ms Levesque [now Mme Levesque-Naessens] made a very favourable impression on us. Naessens is a calm and dignified man, and, as Chris Bird said, he has an almost aristocratic mien. For a person of 70 [now mid-70s], he is also remarkably youthful and buoyant.

Naessens and Levesque live in a modest but attractive house on the banks of the tranquil Magog River. Ducks play in the backyard and there is a rowboat moored at the foot of the steps. Inside, the living quarters are airy and white, sparsely decorated. Naessens's laboratory is in the low-ceilinged but roomy basement, as it has been for the last 30 [and more] years.

World-class scientific research is about the last thing you would expect in such a bucolic locale. There are no visible signs of other hobbies or interests; everything suggests that science is his life. One also has the impression that no one is getting rich here, and that money is not the motive for him or his three stepsons who run the Centre d'Orthobiologie Somatidienne de l'Estrie, Inc. (COSE) next door.

Naessens speaks eloquently and with conviction, but in a non-aggressive manner. He struck us as formal and reserved—but hardly the "secretive" man which he is often accused of being. These are just impressions, but at least they are based on some personal knowledge and are uniformly corroborated by others who know him much better. His critics, on the other hand, generally condemn from afar, sparing themselves the bother of looking through his remarkable Somatoscope.

Gaston Michel Naessens was born on 16 March 1924 in Roubaix, a textile town just north of Lille, France. His father, a local banker, died when Gaston was only 10 years old.

Early on, young Gaston showed a penchant for nervy inventiveness. At the age of four, he attached an alarm clock to his Meccano set to create a moving mechanical device. As a teenager, he built a functional airplane—which his mother burned when she realised it really *was* going to fly! During the war, when gasoline was in short supply, he travelled on a motorcycle he had built that was entirely fuelled by wood!

After graduating from the Collège Universitaire de Marc-en-Baroeul in 1938, Gaston began courses in physics, chemistry and biology at the University of Lille. After World War II broke out and the Nazis invaded northern France, Gaston with his classmates and teachers migrated to the south of France where they reconstituted their school in Nice. Naessens continued his scientific education there, and on 4 May 1945 received diploma no. 219 in engineering and biology from the Union Nationale Scientifique Française. However, after the war, in a youthful oversight he neglected to convert this wartime diploma into a formal degree from the new de Gaulle government.

Such war-spawned confusion over records and diplomas has led to repeated charges that Naessens has no formal education and therefore no ability to make scientific discoveries. His lack of credentials has often been used to discredit his message. For instance, the NCHF states that "Naessens claimed to have studied biology at the University of Lille, but records fail to verify this". As if World War II and the Nazi occupation never intervened!

In 1946, Naessens found work as a technician in a blood analysis laboratory in Clermont-Ferrand, west of Lyon. It was here that he first glimpsed unexplained particles in human blood. Others dismissed these as "dross", but Naessens had an insight that such "dross" might have biological significance.

At this juncture, Naessens set up his own laboratory with his mother's financial help. The key problem was that conventional light-microscopes could not provide a clear view of these particles. Standard microscopes barely showed them at all, and they would not take a stain. Clearly, what was needed was a new way of looking at blood.

There were two ways of increasing the power of the conventional light-microscope. The first was to increase the aperture of the lens—which was the direction being taken by all of the world's major optical firms. The second was to alter the nature of the light source itself. This was the ambitious course young Naessens set for himself.

In the late 1940s, he travelled to Germany and obtained the aid of that country's artisans, with their long tradition of skill in

optics. Back in France, Naessens created the first working model of an entirely new kind of microscope, which he eventually dubbed "the Somatoscope".

A major advantage of the Somatoscope is that it reveals the dynamic behaviour of living materials. Using this unique instrument, one can see right into the interior of living cells. For example, its view of the movement of some white blood cells is mesmerising: not only does one see the amoeba-like movement of these cells, but every individual granule (lysosome) within the granulocytes, moving, vibrating, pulsating. What you see in a conventional microscope is just dead matter.

It seems obvious that Naessens has made a major advance over conventional microscopes—one that would boggle the mind of any sincere biologist who looked through this instrument. Yet this remarkable tool—and the inexpensive condenser derived from it—remains unknown to the vast majority of scientists.

The reasons for this are complex. On the one hand, Naessens is not interested in publishing in scientific journals because he feels that completely new ideas cannot survive the so-called peer-review process. On the other hand, academics sometimes are unduly sceptical about the work of independent laboratories, such as Naessens's Centre Expérimental de Recherches Biologiques de l'Estrie, Inc. (CERBE). Another reason is that the Somatoscope's mathematical constants have not been elucidated up until now, despite much difficult work expended on this question. Thus, neither Naessens nor anyone else is yet able to give a rounded explanation of the physics or mathematics involved in this remarkable invention. That it *does work*, however, is indisputable.

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**There was then, and is today, no conventional recognition, much less explanation, of this phenomenon.**

Once Naessens had invented the Somatoscope, he was able to see more clearly the "dross" that he had first noticed in human blood. This "dross" turned out to be dancing particles, some no larger than "viruses", normally present in tremendous profusion. Naessens calls these particles *somatids*—a word he coined, meaning "little bodies". In fact, on 1 July 1963, he registered his theory of somatids with the French Academy of Sciences in Paris.

There was then, and is today, no conventional recognition, much less explanation, of this phenomenon. It is one of the most extraordinary facts of modern science that such a prominent feature of blood, which can be seen by anybody using a Naessens condenser, is non-existent according to every orthodox textbook.

## SOMATIDS AS LIVING ENTITIES

When Naessens was put on trial in 1989, this forced some doctors to confront the somatid. One explanation offered for these particles was that they were simply "artifacts". This explanation is illogical. Webster defines an "artifact" as a "product", such as a structure on a prepared microscope slide, of artificial character due to extraneous (e.g., human) agency. Thus, artifacts by definition are not natural occurrences, but are things created in the act of staining or otherwise preparing tissues for microscopic examination.

However, remember that Naessens uses fresh blood—no stains, dyes or colourants at all. After carefully rubbing the skin with alcohol, he pricks the finger and then deftly touches the slide to the resulting drop of blood. He then quickly places a cover slip over that, and examines it for about 20 to 30 minutes. And that's it. It is difficult to see how millions of artifacts could suddenly be created by such a simple, virtually sterile procedure.

Another, more intelligent objection is that somatids are merely lipoproteins of various densities, including chylomicrons, HDL, LDL, etc. The confusion is natural, since after a fatty meal there are a great number of chylomicrons in the blood. These often give it a turbid, milky appearance for a few hours. However, Naessens has repeatedly examined blood samples and heated them to as high as 70°C (158°F). This certainly immobilises all chylomicrons and lipoproteins, yet large numbers of dancing somatids remain just as active after this procedure. (This is visible on the 1992 AIDS videotape from COSE.) This demonstrates that the somatids are not chylomicrons or other lipoproteins.

It is also sometimes stated that the ceaseless, lifelike dance of the somatids can be explained as "Brownian movement", which is the erratic, non-directional, zigzag motion of particulate matter. Even if somatids did move by Brownian motion, this would hardly rule out their biological activity. (Red blood cells, by analogy, have no independent means of locomotion.) However, this explanation of the somatid dance hardly accounts for some of the distinctly non-random properties one easily observes.

Under the Naessens microscope or the condenser, one can routinely see the somatids repelling one another. Naessens once captured a somatid under the electron microscope and found that it had a positively charged nucleus and a thin, negatively charged outer coating. One can also see that somatids are attracted to the positive pole of a magnet placed on one end of the slide. In addition, in videotaped experiments one can see somatids (as well as their extended forms) emerging from red blood cells when these are stressed by heat. One can also frequently see somatids "refusing" to emerge from red blood cells and, instead, "parasitising" those cells in little nests—which look highly abnormal, and seem to be a sign of present or impending illness.

In our opinion, the least likely explanation of somatids is that they are just unidentified garbage—cellular debris with no possible significance. We should recall that, a century ago, platelets (now known to be a crucial element in the blood) were considered simply "debris derived from the degradation of other blood cells" (W.S. Beck, ed., *Hematology*, MIT Press, USA, 1994, p. 542).

The best hypothesis at the moment remains that of Naessens himself: that somatids are living entities of tremendous importance to medicine, and in some fundamental sense are an element necessary for the reproduction and growth of normal cells.

Certainly, many questions remain about the exact nature of these fascinating entities, their internal structure and their chemical makeup as well as their relationship to cancer and other diseases. And just because Naessens discovered and named them, this does not mean that all his current explanations are necessarily correct or could not be modified with new information or explanations. (Even Galileo at first thought that the moons of Jupiter were "four planets...which have their orbits around a certain bright star".) Naessens believes we are just at the beginning of understanding a vast new era. But a fuller explanation of somatids will go hand in hand with the development of ever more sensitive tools.

## GASTON NAESSENS'S 714X TREATMENT
### — ANOTHER SUCCESS STORY —

Dear Mr Roads: I present this personal story to you in the hope that even one of your readers may benefit by acquiring the knowledge that I was so blessed to stumble on.

Three years ago, my son, then 17, developed a giant cell tumour of the left tibia, a tumour which grew so rapidly that it destroyed much of the top part of the bone. At that time, having little understanding of cancer, we happily went along with the medical "treatment of choice", i.e., removal, by surgery, of the tumour, and packing of the vacant shell with bone from a bone bank, coupled with some bone chips from his hip to act as a catalyst. Within four months, the body rejected the bone graft and the tumour returned with such aggression that it broke through the skin and continued growing [see photograph, below left].

Having developed an increasing scepticism towards the medical approach, my son rejected the next "treatment of choice"—which was amputation of the leg, plus huge doses of chemotherapy. We were verbally abused and told that when my son died, which he surely would, we would be guilty of murder.

At that time, we were introduced to a book called *The Persecution and Trial of Gaston Naessens*. It concerns a man who, 40 years ago, made a biological discovery of immense importance to the human race, and through that discovery uncovered the pathway the body takes towards degenerative diseases such as cancer. Gaston Naessens, "the Galileo of the microscope", went on to produce a product which reverses the disease process, allowing the body to return to a normal state.

The book highlights the ruthlessness of the medico-pharmaceutical conglomerate and the lengths to which they will go to suppress anything and everything that threatens their profits.

They tried to have Gaston Naessens jailed for life on trumped-up charges. But due to an excellent attorney and a fair legal system, this time their ploy backfired.

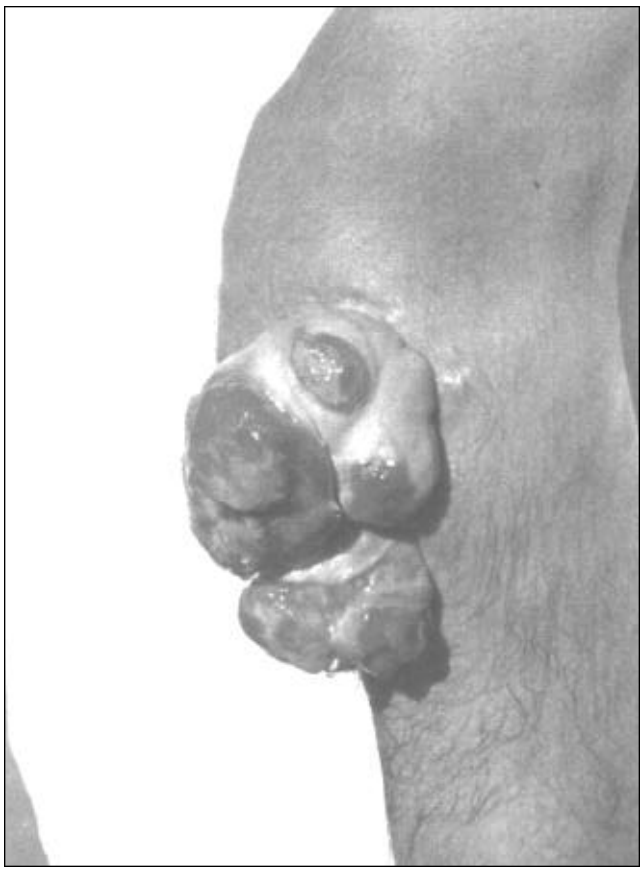
Anyhow, my son and I visited Gaston Naessens in Rock Forest, Québec, and my son, having undergone a live blood test, was advised to begin his first course of 714X injections immediately. Within seven months (nine three-weekly courses of injections), the tumour had disappeared—literally withdrawn back into the body [as can be seen in the photograph, below right]. I have in my possession pre- and post- X-rays which show 100% bone regeneration—astounding when you consider that the medical fraternity sees this as impossible.

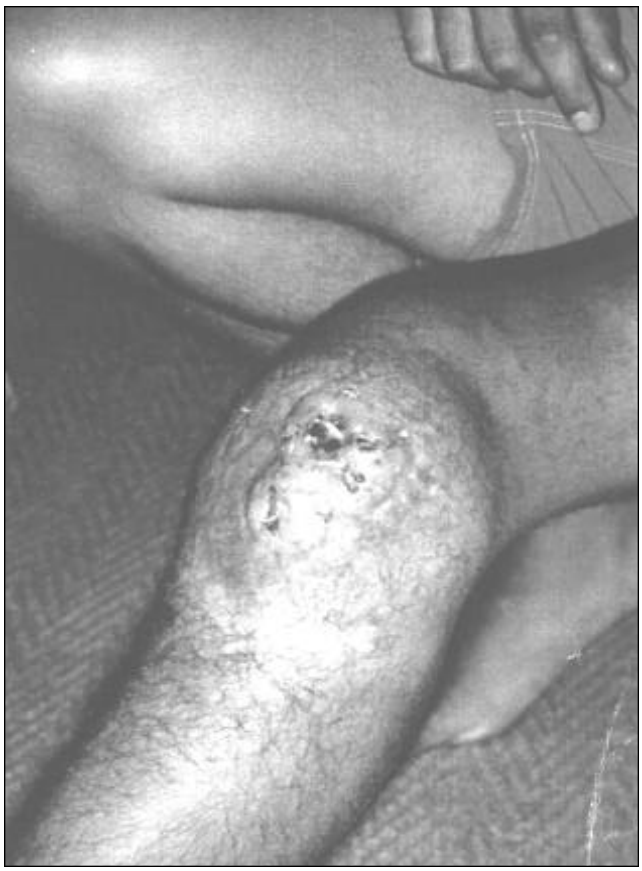
My son is now a normal, healthy 20-year-old who rows for the university team and plays an excellent game of golf. How different his life would have been if he had accepted the "orthodox" view.

Due directly to our experience with 714X, other people in South Africa have chosen to use the product because "orthodox" medicine, as usual, has not lived up to its lofty claims or because that approach was not an option for them in the first place. The results are now predictable: if the body has not reached the point of no return, 714X will cure cancer and most degenerative diseases, including the killers—lung cancer, mesothelioma and brain tumours.

My very best regards,

Dr W. A. Stevens
16 June 1999
CERBE (Centre Expérimental de Recherches Biologique de L'Estrie) Africa
191 Boshoff Street, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa 3201
Telephone +27 (331) 425440; fax +27 (331) 452775
CERBE Canada website, www.cerbe.com





## THE SOMATID CYCLE

After more than four years of work, Naessens developed his own technique for isolating somatids. When thus cultured in a Petri dish, somatids reveal a new picture. He observed that in the absence of blood inhibitors, somatids do not remain somatids *ad infinitum* but enter upon a definite life-cycle. They routinely undergo a series of polymorphic transformations which are predictable and have been repeatedly captured on the Somatoscope. Originally, to observe these changes took 90 hours of sitting at the microscope, but, more recently, Naessens has employed a video recorder.

His persistent study of the somatids in culture led Naessens to one of the most revolutionary aspects of his work: his claim that the little somatid particle is only the first stage in a string of polymorphic transformations.

In the blood of healthy people, the somatid cycle has but three phases after formation in the red blood cells: somatid, spore, and then double spore. But in people who have cancer or other degenerative diseases, or are in the process of developing these, Naessens claims that a kind of natural "gate" gives way and the somatid unfolds 13 additional phases, for a total of 16 phases of the complete macro-cycle. That is why the existence of any of phases 4 to 16 in the blood is a sign of a weakened natural defence system.

Naessens considers the elucidation of this cycle as one of the crowning achievements of his long career. He is the first to admit, however, that over the years others have also seen phases of this cycle. Between 1840 and 1900, for example, about 10 scientists wrote about them. Between 1900 and the present, there have been over fifty. Most of these scientists dealt exclusively with the bacterial phase, believing that they were working with an externally generated "cancer microbe".

Naessens has fully defined a sequence of changes that has only been suspected before: the *pleomorphism* of an organism normally resident in the human body.

## THE SOMATOSCOPE: NEW VISTAS IN HEALTH

Naessens raises hackles in others when he says that the somatid "microbe" and some of its dependent phases inhabit normal blood. Every medical student learns that normal human blood is sterile. A profusion of living organisms in the blood would not be normal or common; in fact, it sounds like septicaemia, a condition that would require immediate treatment with antibiotics.

But the most fundamental challenge comes in cancer, for it is the prevailing belief of oncologists that microbes have nothing to do with the onset of cancer. When they do occur in cancer patients' blood, it is only as an "opportunistic" infection or as a contaminant on a slide. The very idea of a bacterial cause—once a popular hypothesis—has now dropped out of the very consciousness of modern science. It goes unmentioned in De Vita's 2,747-page orthodox textbook on cancer.

All of this helps explain some of the resistance that Naessens has faced over the years. Yet, with all that, the blindness of orthodox medicine is hard to accept. There the Somatoscope sits, ready for close examination, just a few short hours from the leading cancer research centres of North America.

The Somatoscope offers startling vistas into health and disease. For example, the blood of a woman, who was part of a diagnostic research project, presented a shocking sight: a virtual "zoo" of living, swarming micro-organisms in a single drop of live blood. None of these organisms is written about in standard textbooks, to our knowledge, yet one can readily recognise many of the forms Naessens describes in his somatid cycle. According to this woman's oncologist, however, she was not only free of infections, but was in remission of her cancer as well!

We also saw the blood of people in the research program who were ostensibly well, yet had various stages of the somatid cycle in their blood. Such people, Naessens claims, are in danger of developing some type of degenerative disease, including cancer. Protective factors have given way, allowing the somatid cycle to progress beyond its normal three stages and break into the danger zone.

## DISSECTING THE SOMATID

In its cultured, resistant form, the somatid appears to be crystalline and is remarkably resilient. For example, over the years Naessens has subjected such cultured somatids to high doses of radiation, to carbonising temperatures (200ºC) and to dissection. A cultured somatid broke three microscopic diamond knives before it was successfully cut in half.

On the other hand, the somatid, as it normally appears in the blood, is quite vulnerable to destruction. During one's lifetime, the concentration of somatids varies, depending on the strength of the natural defences.

Naessens also believes that cell division cannot happen without the growth-promoters the somatids produce. That makes them essential to the existence of life.

### WHAT IS PLEOMORPHISM?

Pleomorphism is defined as the "existence of irregular and variant forms of the same species or strain of micro-organisms". This is a well-known phenomenon in certain bacteria, yeasts and other microbes. According to one textbook, "Many fungi, particularly those that cause disease in humans, are dimorphic, that is, they have two forms" (C. Villee et al., *Biology*, Saunders, NY, 1985).

Such changeability in microbes is rarely welcomed by doctors. Even *Encyclopaedia Britannica* admits that it "greatly complicates the task of identifying and studying" germs.

Some pleomorphism is relatively simple. For example, common brewer's yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) grows in an orderly and harmless way, except when it is faced with a lack of nutrients. Then it turns nasty, throwing out mould-like growths. While brewer's yeast is considered a "health food", scientists call its mouldy form "critical for pathogenesis" (i.e., disease).

Interestingly, this change is triggered by "low levels of ammonia"—a major source of nitrogen. This is similar to Naessens's theory about the origin of cancer and other degenerative diseases: progressive nitrogen starvation of the healthy cells, caused by overconsumption of nitrogen by pathological cells.

Brewer's yeast's unusual behaviour permits otherwise stationary cells "to forage for nutrients...at a distance from their initial colonization site" (*Cell* 1992;68:1077-1090). They "penetrate the surface of the agar plate and grow down into the medium".

But despite their similarity to brewer's yeast, the pleomorphic organism Naessens has identified goes way beyond anything found in textbooks.

The somatid is an astonishing shapeshifter in culture. In rapid progression (less than 90 hours), it can be spore, double spore, bacteria and double bacteria, microbial globular form, yeast, ascii, mycelial form, fibrous thallus, etc.

"Foraging yeast" resembles one part of the somatid cycle, where yeasts also change into mycelial (mould-like) forms. But the somatid is inherent in human blood: its recognition would revolutionise microbiology as well as preventive medicine.

## GASTON NAESSENS'S PREDECESSORS

Patients hearing about Naessens's remarkable work for the first time often say, "If this were true, my doctor would have told me about it." Scientists ask, "How is it that nobody else has seen this somatid in human blood?"

In fact, many researchers over the years have grasped pieces of this puzzle and have associated these pieces with the origin of cancer. But for complex reasons, the news hasn't reached the average physician.

Throughout much of the 19th century, it was in fact assumed that cancer was caused by a microbe. National Cancer Institute historian Michael B. Shimkin has written:

"In the early [18]90s, it appeared to have been a question not so much as to the infectious origin of cancer, but rather as to which of the many parasites was the real causative agent."

In his classic 1907 textbook, *Neoplastic Diseases*, James Ewing listed a total of 38 different organisms, including bacteria, cocci and mycetes, found in cancer. Almost no one knew how (if at all) these organisms related to one another.

Partly because of such confusion, and partly due to a growing enthusiasm for radium and X-ray treatments, the whole "cancer microbe" search went out of favour. In fact, scientists then flip-flopped, and it became very bad form even to mention microbes and cancer in the same breath.

For decades, this prejudice held up the discovery of cancer-related viruses. Peyton Rous, who discovered the chicken sarcoma virus in 1910, was almost universally derided by his peers. Vindication came only in 1966, when, at the age of 87, he received the Nobel prize.

**Royal Raymond Rife (1888–1971) also saw strange organisms swimming in the blood.**

**He focused on a tiny "cancer microbe" which refracted purplish-red light.**

**He called this "microbe" *BX*.**

Belief in the bacterial theory persisted, however. In the 1920s, a brave Scotsman, Dr James Young, recognised that some of the conflicting claims could be the result of pleomorphism. He wrote:

"Some at least of the organismal forms previously obtained from cancer by different workers are in reality isolated alternative phases in the same cancer organism..."

In our own day, Dr Virginia Livingston-Wheeler led a school of pleomorphic thought, that included Drs Irene Diller and Eleanor Jackson. Livingston called her organism *Progenitor cryptocides*, i.e., "a hidden killer that also brings life". This was very similar to the somatid.

Naessens always credits some of the more prominent Western European scientists who have worked in this area. But the three thinkers who bear the closest resemblance to Naessens are a 19th-century French professor, a German museum curator, and an eccentric American inventor from San Diego, known for a "ray-gun" treatment device.

Antoine Béchamp (1816–1908) was a full professor at Montpellier, Strasbourg and Lille, and an unsuccessful rival of the great Pasteur. His crowning achievement came in 1866 when he identified *microzymas* in the blood. These are almost certainly identical to Naessens's somatids—which is remarkable, considering the crudity of the tools with which the earlier Frenchman had to work. Béchamp wrote that "the microzymas are the only non-transitory elements of the organism..."

Although Naessens is also French, he'd never heard of Béchamp's microzymas until author Christopher Bird brought the work to his attention in 1981. Then, as now, standard scientific texts did not mention Béchamp.

Guenther Enderlein (1862–1968) was curator of the Zoological Museum in Berlin and the author of more than 500 scientific publications. He, too, saw a "thousand-headed monster" in human blood and believed that a particle, which he called the *protit*, represented an essential part of its life cycle.

As one interpreter, Erik Enby, has put it: "Any severe change or deterioration of the body's internal environment could enable the otherwise non-harmful microbes to evolve through specific states of cyclic development into disease-producing forms..."

Protits can be seen under a dark-field microscope as tiny, shining points. Enderlein called the protit's life cycle the *endobiosis complex*, made up of 14 (rather than Naessens's 16) stages, and said it was fundamental to many diseases. But Enderlein identified the protit with *Mucor racemosus fresen*, a common mould.

Royal Raymond Rife (1888–1971) began his career as a talented tinkerer. In the 1930s, sponsored by a wealthy employer, he invented a unique "Universal Microscope" based on complicated prisms. There is a complete, dispassionate description of this remarkable instrument in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, February 1944.

Rife also saw strange organisms swimming in the blood. He focused on a tiny "cancer microbe" which refracted purplish-red light. He called this "microbe" *BX*.

Rife also invented the Rife Generator, which, when set to a particular frequency, could allegedly explode cancer cells. People were said to have been cured in this way in the 1930s at the Scripps Clinic.

Rife ran into fierce opposition and died a broken man. Since publication of Barry Lynes's book, *The Cancer Cure That Worked!*, there has been intense interest in reviving Rife's pioneering work. ∞

**Editor's Note:**

See also "The Amazing Wonders of Gaston Naessens" in NEXUS 2/18, and "Royal Raymond Rife & the Cancer Cure that Worked" in NEXUS 2/16.

**About the Author:**

Ralph W. Moss, PhD, is the author of eight books and three documentaries on cancer-related topics. He is an adviser on alternative cancer treatments to the National Institutes of Health, Columbia University and the University of Texas. He researches and writes individualised "Healing Choices" reports for people with cancer.

For information on Healing Choices, contact coordinator Anne Beattie at 144 St John's Place, Brooklyn, NY 11217, USA, tel (718) 636 4433, fax (718) 636 0186, or e-mail mail@ralphmoss.com or visit website www.ralphmoss.com.

**Contact Details for Gaston Naessens's Treatments:**

- CERBE (Centre Expérimental de Recherches Biologiques de l'Estrie) Distribution, Inc., 5270 Mills Street, Rock Forest, Québec, Canada J1N 3B6, tel +1 (819) 564 7883, fax +1 (819) 564 4668, e-mail cerbe@cerbe.com, website www.cerbe.com.
- Cliniques Santé Levesque, 526 Boulevard du Séminaire Nord, Suite 202, St Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada J3B 5L6, tel +1 (514) 348 4305.